50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent pieces. Every euro coin carries a common European face. On the obverse, each Member State decorates the coins with their own motifs. No matter which motif is on the coins they can be used anywhere inside the Member States. There are 7 euro notes. In different colors and sizes, they are denominated in 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 euros. The notes are uniform throughout the euro area; unlike coins, they have no national side. All euro notes are legal tender in all countries of the euro area.

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES The Post Office is located on Via Cairoli in Livorno.

There is a facility for making international telephone calls at the Post Office. Most public telephones take local coins and/or telephone cards which can be purchased at the Post Office or Tobacconists. You can also place a call with your personal calling card using the following access codes:

AT&T: 800.172.444
MCI: 800.90.5825

TOURIST INFORMATION The Municipal Tourist Office in Florence is located on Borgo Santa Croce. There is a Tourist Information Office in Piazza della Signoria, Florence.

In Livorno, the Tourist Information Office is located in Piazza Cavour.

TRANSPORTATION There are a few taxis available at the pier, however, most prefer to accept full-day fares to Pisa or Florence. It is important to negotiate a fare before departing. Some taxi drivers may accept U.S. Dollars.

The train station is located approximately 3 miles from the Ship's berth. The ancient and historic city of Florence is closed to most automobile traffic. It is suggested to wear comfortable walking shoes when entering Florence as the great majority of sightseeing must be done by foot.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Yes Å Si
No Å No
Good Day Å Buon Giorno
Good-bye Å Arrivederci
Thank-you Å Grazie
Youûre Welcome Å Prego

NOTES

This information has been compiled for the convenience of our guests and is intended solely for that purpose. While we work to ensure that the information contained herein is correct, we cannot accept responsibility for any changes that may have taken place since printing.

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PORT EXPLORER & SHOPPING GUIDE

Florence - Pisa - Livorno

ITALY

GENERAL INFORMATION Livorno belongs to the region of Tuscany, which incorporates the west coast area of central Italy and includes the historic and culturally significant towns of Florence and Pisa.

The Tuscan climate is typically Mediterranean, the topography a combination of fertile valleys and sloping green hills on which Cypress trees thrive. The beauty of the countryside is featured in many paintings created by some of the most famous renaissance artists who flocked to Florence during this period.

The people of Tuscany are noted for their charm, generosity and taste for good living. They take great pride in their art and architectural treasures.

Livorno developed as a trading port during the 15th century and reflected the decline of Pisa as a result of the silting up of the River Arno. Today trade includes; timber, marble, alabaster and automobiles, as well as various craft items, most of which is derived from Florence.

Pisa is situated a little inland, approximately 12 miles from Livorno, on the banks of the River Arno. It was once a republic and city of commercial importance, and bears witness to this period with it's majestic buildings and art works, the most famous being the Leaning Tower.

Florence, also found on the River Arno some 62 miles from Livorno, dates from 800 BC when a settlement was first established at a fording point on the river. Florence is a beautiful city, small and compact with narrow streets and large open squares. It is the 6th largest city in Italy, with a population of 500,000. The old quarter, with it's renaissance architecture, paintings and sculptures, could almost be described as a living museum.

HISTORY Florence and Pisa developed as Roman military trading towns. With the decline of the Roman Empire there endured a period of chaos, during which various peoples vied for control, including; the Byzantines, Goths and Lombards. It wasn't until the 8th century, with the introduction of Feudalism, that any kind of structured organization existed at all.

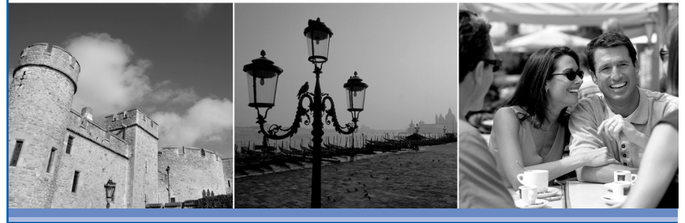
While Pisa had been a republic since the post-Roman period and had continued to flourish as a commercial and seafaring town, Florence didn't become self-governing until 1138. Shortly thereafter, Pisa fell under the control of Florence.

It was in the 13th century that the balance of power was transferred from the wealthy to the merchant population, and this brought about a period of economic growth, with Florence emerging as an important European center of finance and commerce.

Florence suffered greatly in 1347 and 1348 when at least half of its population were lost to the 'Black Death' (Plague).

In 1422 Giovanni Bicci Medici was elected Chief of the Republic of Florence and the control of the community returned to the wealthy. Prosperity continued and the Medici family remained in power for over 300 years, devoting much of their wealth to art and science. Following the romanesque and gothic styles of the medieval period, the reign of the Medicis coincided with the start of the Renaissance period and artists such as Michelangelo, Leonardo Da Vinci and Raphael all found inspiration in Florence and contributed to the city's works of art and architecture.

Florence was incorporated into Italy in 1860 and was recognized as the country's capital during the period from 1865, until Rome was chosen in 1870.



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